



# AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

## GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, IGATPURI ZONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH STATION, IGATPURI.



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### 72) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 06.12.2024

**District: Nashik**

Last Week Weather Summary (30.11.2024 to 06.12.2024)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (07.12.2024 to 11.12.2024)				
30	01	02	03	04	05	06	Date	07	08	09	10	11
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>Rainfall (mm)</b>	2	0	0	0	0
27.0	29.0	28.5	29.5	28.2	31.3	31.2	<b>Max. Temp. (°C)</b>	30	29	28	27	27
12.8	15.6	17.0	20.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	<b>Min. Temp. (°C)</b>	18	15	11	10	10
Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy	P Cloud	Cloudy	P Cloud	P Cloud	<b>Cloud Cover</b>	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	Cloudy
52	55	70	69	76	86	88	<b>Max. RH (%)</b>	95	94	91	92	91
23	24	36	46	56	54	30	<b>Min. RH (%)</b>	81	82	81	81	80
9.9	6.2	9.3	9.8	10.0	5.3	4.8	<b>Wind Speed (km/hr)</b>	2	2	3	4	8

### Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
<b>Weather Summary</b>		Considering to the five days weather forecast there is possibility of light rain on 7 <sup>th</sup> December 2024 & slightly hot & humid weather for rest of the days. The sky will be partial cloudy for next five days. Also Maximum Temperature staying in between 27-30 Degree Celsius, Minimum Temperature 10-18 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 2 - 8 kmph for the next five days.
<b>Weather Alerts/warning:</b>		<b>Considering the forecast &amp; warning there is a possibility of light rain on 6<sup>th</sup> &amp; 7<sup>th</sup>, December 2024 at isolated places of ghat areas &amp; Nasik district (Light to moderate rain on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2024). (Based on the District Level Forecast and warning issued by RMC Mumbai on issued on 06.12.2024).</b>
<b>General Advisory</b>		<p><u>Vine Vegetable Crops</u></p> <p><u>Pest Control</u></p> <p>There is a possibility of fruit fly infestation on fruits of vine vegetables. For control, 'Q Lure' pheromone traps should be placed in the mandap at the rate of 5 per acre during the flowering period. The fruits should be harvested at the right maturity. Since fruit fly reproduction increases from infested fruits, such fruits should be collected and destroyed. The soil under the vines should be keep moving from time to time.</p> <p>Insects such as Red weevils, aphids, hoppers, Thrips, white flies etc. can be seen on the crops of Bitter gourd, Snake gourd, Bottle gourd, Ridge gourd. For this, preventive spraying of 5 percent neem seed extract or Azadirachtin (300 ppm) 5 ml. per liter of water should be done.</p> <p><u>Cruciferous crops</u></p> <p><u>Intercultural operations</u></p> <p>Since the roots of cruciferous crops are shallow, regular irrigation cycles should be given. If this crop is water stressed during cabbage formation stage, the cabbage remain small.</p> <p>After planting, make one or two weeding's as needed to keep the soil loose and the crop weed-free.</p>
<b>SMS Advisory</b>		<b>Considering light rainfall, harvested/ threshed <i>kharif</i> crops should be covered with plastic paper or tarpaulin or kept in a safe place.</b>
<b>Rabi Sorghum</b>		<p><u>Mulching</u></p> <p>60 to 70 percent of the moisture in the soil is lost due to evaporation. To retain this moisture, weeds and pigeon pea stalks removed from the field should be used as mulch. It is important to apply mulch within 50 days of sowing sorghum. Mulching increases the yield by up to 14 percent.</p>



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<b>Rabi Maize</b>		The remaining second dose of nitrogen fertilizer (Urea 16 kg) should be given to the Rabi maize crop 30 days after sowing & third dose of nitrogen fertilizer (Urea 16 kg) should be given to the Rabi maize crop 40-45 days after sowing.
<b>Wheat</b>		<u>Late sowing of irrigated wheat crop</u> Although the first fortnight of November is recommended for timely sowing of irrigated wheat, wheat crop has to be planted late after sugarcane harvesting and due to delay in harvesting of kharif crops. The recommendation for late sowing of irrigated wheat is for the period from 16 <sup>th</sup> November to 15 <sup>th</sup> December. However, wheat is sown even after 15 <sup>th</sup> December in some places. In fact, sowing wheat in every late fortnight after 15 <sup>th</sup> November reduces the yield by 1 quintal per acre. For late sowing of irrigated wheat, varieties like NIAW-34, AKAW-4627, Phule Samadhan (NIAW-1994) should be selected. Use 50 to 60 kg of seeds per acre. Before sowing, treat with 3 grams of Captan or Thiram per kg of seeds. After 15 minutes, treat with 250 grams of Azotobacter and 250 grams of PSB bacterial culture per 10 kg of seeds. For late irrigated sowing, sow in two rows with a distance of 18 cm with the first dose of chemical fertilizers by seed cum fertilizer drill machine. Sow the seed up to 5 to 6 cm deep. This improves germination. Sow in a north-south direction. Sow wheat in single rows, not vertically or horizontally. This makes intercultural easier. To cover the seeds, the hoe should be turned upside down, so that the seeds are properly covered. Considering the slope of the land, make furrows of 2.5 to 4 meters wide and 7 to 25 meters long for wheat.
<b>Chick pea (Gram)</b>		To protect sensitive crops like gram from frost attack, spray dilute Sulphuric Acid @ 0.1% (1 litre H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> in 1000 litres of water) or thiourea @ 500 ppm (500 gm thiourea in 1000 litres of water). Apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the Gram crops from cold injury.
<b>Kharif Paddy</b>	Harvesting / Threshing	To protect Paddy crop from stem borer, as the paddy is harvested, the crop should be plowed and the puddles should be burned. Harvesting rice crops in the final stages of harvest with the help of machinery can save time and money. Harvested rice should be spread for 1-2 days to dry and then threshed. A threshing machine should be used to get a good yield. Dry the rice till the grain moisture content is 10 to 12 percent. Then dry and store the grain in a dry, clean and safe place.
<b>Finger millet</b>	Harvesting / Threshing	Considering the weather forecast, the crop should be harvested as soon as it is at physiological maturity stage. Harvesting of crops should be done by pluck the corns or harvesting at ground level. Threshing the corns after drying them well. The grain should be cleaned and dried well in the sun and stored in a ventilated place.
<b>Niger</b>	Harvesting / Threshing	Physiological matured (leaves and pods of the crop are completely dry or soon after the petals of the yellow flowers begin to wither and fall from the heads) Niger crop should be harvested. As the crop is ready in 120 to 125 days, harvesting and threshing of the crop should be done at the right time Harvested crops should be thoroughly dried in the sun and then threshed.



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<b>Cotton</b>	Boll maturity to Picking	<p>While picking of cotton, only fully opened bolls should be picked. Rainfed cotton can be picked a maximum of three to four times. The fourth-picked cotton does not retain its quality, so the fourth-picked cotton should be kept in a separate place. Before the last picking, spray with Ethrel 1.25 to 1.5 ml per liter of water. This will help the bolls remaining after defoliation to sprout quickly, and if a second crop is to be grown, the field will be available soon. After picking, the cotton should be dried well for three to four days. Cotton should be picked cleanly according to different varieties. Cotton should be stored in a clean place and divided according to grade or variety.</p> <p>After picking the cotton, all the stalks should be uprooted and taken out of the field and used to make compost. So that the insect stages are destroyed.</p>
<b>Grapes</b>		<p><u>Powdery mildew control</u></p> <p>In the orchard that is 60 days old after fruit pruning, spray with Triazole group Hexaconazole (5 SC) 1 ml <u>or</u> Difenoconazole 0.7 ml <u>or</u> Polyoxin D zinc salt (5 SC) 0.6 ml per liter of water.</p> <p>In the orchard that is 60-90 days old, spray with sulfur 2 gm + Calcium chloride 1.2 gm per liter of water.</p> <p>In the orchard that is after the stage of water take down by fruits, spray with sulfur 2 gm + Calcium nitrate 1.2 gm per liter of water.</p> <p>The biological fungicide <i>Ampelomyces quisqualis</i> is effective against powdery mildew. Therefore, its regular use should be continued.</p> <p>If heavy infestation of powdery mildew is observed after fruit set, spray with Metrafenone (50 SC) 0.25 ml per liter of water.</p> <p>(Before spraying, it is very important to check the pre-harvest period interval as per the recommendations of the National Grape Research Centre, Pune / Onion and Grape Research Centre, Pinpalgaon Baswant.)</p>
<b>Pomegranate</b>		<p>Pomegranate orchards should be take one bahar once a year. After taking bahar, fruits should be kept in a controlled manner according to the size of the tree. This increases the size of the fruits and enables quality fruit production.</p>
<b>Mango</b>		<p>In order to convert deshi and unproductive trees into improved varieties, mango trees are pruned to 2 m from the ground during November to December. After pruning at height, wedge grafts of keshar variety should be done on the new shoots on the branch in the month of February to March respectively.</p>
<b>Onion</b>		<p>In the nursery of Rabi onion crop, weeding and hoeing should be done to control weeds and maintain soil moisture.</p> <p>Sulfur should be mixed into the soil in the form of gypsum <u>or</u> sulfur at the rate of 45 kg per hectare 15 days before transplanting the Rabi onion.</p>
<b>Tomato</b>		<p><u>Weed Control</u></p> <p>After transplanting tomatoes, keep the crop weed-free by weeding as required. If herbicides are to be used in tomato crops, spray Pendimethalin (30 EC) in dry bed at the rate of 1 liter per acre before transplanting the plants. After spraying transplanted with irrigation. Otherwise, 16 to 20 days after transplanting, spray Metribuzin (70 WP) herbicide at the rate of 300 grams per acre on the weeds using a knapsack pump with a flat fan <u>or</u> flood jet nozzle. There should be sufficient moisture in the soil at the time of spraying.</p>



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<b>Animal Husbandry (Cow, Goat etc)</b>		Advance pregnant animals also need to be cared in this season. Shade net or gunny bags should be wrapped around the shed. 500 to 1000 watt bulbs should be placed in the sheds on lower height to maintain warmness in the shed. Small and pregnant animals should be kept on dried grass/ gunny bags floor. Care should be taken to maintain dryness in the shed. Spread lime powder on the floor at interval of 8 to 10 days. Wrap gunny bags on the body of animal if temperature goes very low. Pregnant Cattle-Bufferaloes are to be cared most in the winter. Increase the use of groundnut cake and cotton seed cake in the diet of animals to increase their energy level. Give bypass fat and protein diet if possible. Vitamin-mineral mixture in the diet should be increased. Feed the animals with green fodder at day time and dry fodder at night. Grazing animals should be left for grazing late in the morning so that there will no dew on the grass. Do not graze the animals on marshy places, where snails are there.																				
<b>Goat</b>		<u>Management of goats in November and December</u> Breeding bucks should be kept separate from goats. A separate arrangement should be made in the cowshed for the weaning goats. Monitor the diet and health of pregnant animals.																				
<b>Sheep</b>		<u>Management of sheep in November</u> Protect the herd from cold air. Newborn lambs and sheep should be protected from cold. Body weight of lambs should be recorded. 400 grams of fodder should be fed to pregnant sheep and lambs.																				
<b>Poultry</b>	Health Management	<u>Space for chickens</u> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><thead><tr><th><u>Bird Age</u></th><th><u>Space to sit</u></th><th><u>Space to keep water pots</u></th><th><u>Food storage space</u></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0 to 6 week</td><td>0.50 sq.ft.</td><td>1 /4 inch</td><td>1 inch</td></tr><tr><td>7 to 12 week</td><td>1.50 sq.ft.</td><td>1 /2 inch</td><td>2 inch</td></tr><tr><td>12 to 17 week</td><td>1.50 sq.ft.</td><td>3 /4 inch</td><td>3 inch</td></tr><tr><td>Above 17 weeks</td><td>2.0 sq.ft.</td><td>1 inch</td><td>4 inch</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>In poultry, keep the chicks warm by providing artificial light in the shed.</p>	<u>Bird Age</u>	<u>Space to sit</u>	<u>Space to keep water pots</u>	<u>Food storage space</u>	0 to 6 week	0.50 sq.ft.	1 /4 inch	1 inch	7 to 12 week	1.50 sq.ft.	1 /2 inch	2 inch	12 to 17 week	1.50 sq.ft.	3 /4 inch	3 inch	Above 17 weeks	2.0 sq.ft.	1 inch	4 inch
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**Source:**

- 1) Weather Forecast : Research Section, Mumbai
- 2) Last week weather summary : GKMS Observatory, ZARS, Igatpuri, Dist. Nashik.

**Place : ZARS, Igatpuri**

**Date : 06.12.2024**

**Sd/-**  
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